

# Study Guide for Language Skills: GUM Review

## Types of Sentences

- **Simple**: Think of ONE! One subject, one verb...
- **Compound**: Think of TWO! Two or more simple sentences joined by a comma.
- **Complex**: independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses
- **Run-on sentence**: consists of two sentences joined only by a comma and no conjunction.

**Noun**: Person, Place, Thing

### **Example:**

- **persons**: Doctor, aunt, Senator Andrews
- **places**: park, Los Angeles, swamp
- **things**: cup, London Bridge, highway

**Pronouns**: A word used in place of a noun:

### **Example:**

- I, you, she, he, it
- we, you, they
- me, her, him, us, them

## Verb Types

**Verb**: A verb tells what someone or something does or is. Some verbs show action and some show being. Remember that every sentence has a subject and a predicate. A verb is part of the predicate and tells more about the subject

**Action Verb**: Show action

**Tip\*\* Action verbs link subject to another word in the sentence**

**Example:** William shot an arrow. Show is the action verb, showing the action of William.

**Being Verb**: A verb that doesn't show action but tells something about what the subject *is*

**Example:** Soccer and field hockey are my favorite sports.

**Helping Verb:** A helping verb does exactly what its name says—it helps the main verb

**Tip\*\* Main verbs can have more than one helping verb**

**Example:** We have been sitting in the car for a long time.

Helping verbs: have been

Main verb: sitting

**Transitive Verb:** A transitive verb has two characteristics. First, it is an [action verb](#), expressing a doable activity like kick, want, paint, write, eat, clean, etc. Second, it must have a [direct object](#), something or someone who receives the action of the verb.

**Example:** Sylvia kicked Juan under the table.

Kicked = transitive verb; Juan = direct object.

**Intransitive Verb:** An intransitive verb has two characteristics. First, it is an [action verb](#), expressing a doable activity like arrive, go, lie, sneeze, sit, die, etc. Second, unlike a [transitive verb](#), it will *not* have a [direct object](#) receiving the action.

**Example:** Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.

Arrived = intransitive verb.

**Linking Verbs:** links subject to noun or an adjective in the predicate part of the sentence, but do not show action:

**Tip\*\* True linking verbs use parts of the verb ‘to be’:**

- is, are, was, were, am, been

**Adjectives:** describes a noun or pronoun

**Example:** What a beautiful sunset. Beautiful is an adjective describing the sunset.

**Adverbs:** describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs

**Tip\*\* tell *how, where, when, or to what extent.***

**Prepositions:** show the position of a noun or pronoun in relation to another word in the sentence

**Example:** The bird landed BESIDE the cow.

**Interjections:** A word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise

**Example:** Yikes, Whew, WOW

**Conjunctions:** Connect words or individual groups of words:

**Example:**

- and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet
- either...or, neither...nor

**Appositives:** is a noun or pronoun that identifies or renames another noun or pronoun

**Example:** George is a great swimmer. George identifies a name

**Appositives Phrases:** consists of an appositive plus its modifiers.

**Example:** George Washington, our first president